

Abstract

Background

The aims and objectives of the study were (a) To study the Incidence of Hyperbilirubinemia in cases of Acute appendicitis and its Complications (Gangrenous/Perforated). (b). To compare other variables such as Age, symptoms, Clinical profile, Total Leukocyte count, Alvarado's score and USG in a similar role.

Methods

This is a prospective study conducted in department of general surgery Stanley Medical College, Chennai on 246 cases of Acute appendicitis admitted in the Emergency ward. They were evaluated with detailed history and clinical examination and Lab tests including complete blood count and Liver function test and Ultrasonogram. Clinical diagnosis was confirmed peroperatively and postoperatively by Histopathological examination. The collected data were analysed with IBM.SPSS statistics software 23.0 Version. To find the efficacy of the tools the Receiver Operating Curve (ROC) with Sensitivity, Specificity, PPV and NPV was used. To find the significance in categorical data Chi-Square test was used. In the above statistical tool the probability value $P < 0.05$ was considered as significance.

Results

Total serum bilirubin was elevated in both Acute suppurative appendicitis and Gangrenous / Perforated Appendicitis. But Total bilirubin more raised in Gangrenous /Perforated Appendicitis.

Conclusion

Serum bilirubin is an important adjunct in diagnosing the presence of Gangrenous / Perforated Appendicitis and used as a marker for diagnosing the same.

Keywords

Acute appendicitis, Gangrenous/Perforated Appendicitis, Hyperbilirubinemia,